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simplex (Germ. 10). *Connection by contrast*: Sic instituire maiores: posterī imitantur (Germ. 32). *Retrospective Connection by a word incomplete in its meaning, with reference backward*: Sic acerrimi Britannorum iam pridem ceciderunt, reliquus est numerus ignavorum et metuentium (Agr. 34).

The author's own conclusion (p. 153) distinguishes five results of the investigation, which (condensed) are as follows: (1) Tacitus is not confined to the use of conjunctions to express the connection of sentences; (2) numerous and varied means of expression are used by him, and often two or more means are used together; (3) specific expression of connection is often omitted, where the connection is obvious; (4) distinction between coördination and subordination is not sharply marked, etc.; (5) the means of expression of connection may stand either in the first sentence or in the second or may be divided between the two. Among the most frequent of the numerous means of expressing connection are repetition, contrast, conjunctions, adverbs, words of incomplete meaning, functional changes of the verb, and anticipation by the use of a projective word, a very general phrase, or a negative statement. Each method has many types, and the use of conjunctions or adverbs does not seem to be fundamental, but usually accompanies or makes use of other, more fundamental means.

As is usually the case with a good piece of work on a particular subject, the book makes contributions without the limits prescribed to itself. A good example of this is the detailed comparison of the uses of the relative and the demonstrative pronoun, on pp. 62-71, throwing light upon the nature and history of both.

A few minor points of criticism may be made. It would seem that either a slightly different title should have been chosen (e. g. The Expression of Thought-Connection in Tacitus) or else a working definition of 'sentence' should have been framed and employed. As a matter of fact, the relations of very minor clauses, as well as relations extending over broader areas than are covered by any ordinary definition of 'sentence', are both included in the investigation. No important results are invalidated by the lack of a definition, but the more or less indiscriminate use of 'sentence' and 'clause' is sometimes awkward, and various statements are less precise and satisfactory than they might otherwise have been. (But who would bestow censure for shrinking from such a definition?)

In the lists of examples only occasionally has one been noticed where the present writer would disagree with Dr. Mendell, e. g. *ipsos Germanos* (Germ. 2) and *ipsi Britanni* (Agr. 13), cited on pp. 11 and 76 as cases of expression of connection by repetition (the description of the *country* precedes in

each case). Is not the plainer indication of connection (transition from *country* to *people*) in *ipsos* and *ipsi*? and should not this use of *ipse* be noted alongside of the one presented on p. 59? Only one form of expression of connection not included by Dr. Mendell has been noticed by the present writer, i. e. *quidem*, to be included with *licet*, *sane*, *modo*, etc., on p. 29. Curiously enough, just after noting this possible omission, the present writer's eye fell upon Agr. 17 in Urlichs's text. According to the text which Urlichs accepted as the basis of his own the passage runs: et Cerialis quidem alterius successoris curam famamque obruisset; subiit sustinuitque molem Tullius Frontinus, in which *subiit* was an abandoned conjecture by Halm (now confirmed by codd. E and T). Urlichs adopted the conjecture, but, *not appreciating the connective force of quidem in itself* (helped out in this case by *alterius*), inserted *sed* before *subiit*. This expression of connection by *quidem* occurs in other authors, e. g. Livy.

An occasional awkwardness of expression or slip of the pen occurs. "Consecutive", rather than "contiguous" or the like, is regularly used in such expressions as "consecutive sentences". In several places this causes the reader a slight halt before he recognizes that the 'consecutive' clause of the grammars is not meant here. It is a bit disconcerting, too, in a work on sentence connection, to find such a loose 'connection' as (p. 155): "The change of mode in *adfici* and *claudi* mark (*sic*)", etc. On p. v (Table of Contents) "Anticipation" should apparently be "Retrospection", since this refers to the chapter on connection expressed in the *second* sentence. On p. 19 "The connection is *made*" and "*makes* the connection" should be "the connection is *expressed*" and "*expresses* the connection". The introductory paragraph to III A (p. 49) is confused and incomplete.

But these are mere trivialities—*velut si egregio inspersos reprehendas corpore naevos*, as Horace would say. The book is substantially good from beginning to end, and is a real contribution. It is particularly welcome to the believer in 'grammar to suit the language' rather than in 'language to suit the grammar or the grammarian', and it is another worthy exemplification of the soundness and effectiveness of Professor Morris's teaching and publications on Latin syntax.

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Homer's *Odyssey*. A line-for-line Translation in the Metre of the Original. By H. B. Cotterill. With 24 illustrations by Patten Wilson. George G. Harrap and Co.: London (1911).

Here is a truly sumptuous volume, superbly printed and charmingly illustrated, an ideal book for a

prize in Greek, but rather too costly to have the general circulation that it deserves. This is the first attempt (so far as I know) at a version of the entire *Odyssey* in English hexameters; the *Iliad* has been rendered with some success by Herschel and by Dart, whose hexameters are far surpassed in smoothness by Mr. Cotterill's. He makes his verse accentual, as all English verse must be, but avoids such defiance of quantity as spoils the hexameters of Longfellow, Clough, and even of Kingsley, where trochees are constantly substituted for spondees and all sorts of things for dactyls. The only objection that the reader can make to his meter is the misguided attempt to introduce proper names, especially those of four syllables, "in their original rhythm", making the English accent fall on the long Greek syllables (e. g. "Godlike Telemachus was the first of them all to perceive her"). Kingsley did the same and even went so far as to decline the Greek proper names in his *Andromeda*. (Compare "There she met Andromeden and Persea, shaped like immortals"). Mr. Cotterill's version is so close that it not only follows the original line by line but also often preserves the word-order of the Greek, with pleasing effect. Of course, English and German hexameters can never give the ever-varying movement, the brightness and rapidity, of the Greek; but when they are at all readable they do suggest the original better than any prose version can, and far more so than any version in an alien metre. And Mr. Cotterill's version is readable; let one citation suffice to show his faults as well as his excellences: Thus when he spake, Hermeias the Messenger,  
 Slayer of Argus,  
 Quickly obeyed, and he bound to his ankles the  
 beautiful sandals,  
 Golden, immortal, that carry him over the waters  
 of ocean  
 Swift as the blast of a storm, and across earth's  
 boundless expanses:  
 Took then his wand, with the which men's eyes  
 he entranceth to slumber  
 E'en as he wills, while others again from their  
 sleep he awaketh.  
 So with the rod in his hand the redoubtable Slayer  
 of Argus  
 Flew, till above the Pierian land from the sky to  
 the ocean  
 Plunging he sped mid the waves of the sea, as a  
 cormorant speedeth  
 Over the perilous gulfs of the barren expanses of  
 ocean,  
 Chasing the fishes and drenching in salt sea water  
 its plumage.  
 Thus Hermeias was borne mid the infinite throng  
 of the billows,  
 Till at the last he arrived at the shore of that far-  
 off island.  
 Here from the violet depths of the ocean emerging  
 he mounted  
 Into the island until he was come to a cavern ca-  
 pacious,

Home of the fair-tressed nymph of the sea; and he  
 found her within it.

High from the hearth shot upward a flame, and  
 widely around it

Odours of splintered cedar and juniper over the  
 island

Spread as it blazed; and within with a beautiful  
 voice she was singing,

Moving in front of her loom, and with shuttle of  
 gold she was weaving.

This is a passage picked merely at random; and any reader, I believe, whatever his objection to English hexameters and whatever his criticism of details, will agree that it is a real achievement to have produced such a version as this, faithful as a translation and not only easy to read but pleasant to read as an English hexameter poem.

It is this book which started the long and interesting discussion of English Hexameters which has been going on weekly in *The (London) Spectator* since the issue of November 25—a discussion that has had echoes in *The New York Evening Post* and *The Springfield Republican*. The latter sums up by saying, "The revival of the old meters is a beautiful dream to those who have traveled in 'the realms of gold', but it remains as illusory as ever". Such admirable attempts as this version, or Dart's *Iliad*, or part of Mr. Ballard's *Aeneid* make some of us hope that the dream may not be illusory after all.

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#### THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY

The Classical Association of Pittsburgh and Vicinity held its fourth meeting of the year at the Pittsburgh Academy, Feb. 17. The general topic for discussion was What Should the High-School Latin Teacher Know about the Classics? and it was presented in six eight-minute papers, as follows:

The Need of Such a Discussion, Director Edward Rynearson, Pittsburgh High Schools; Some Published Opinions on the Subject, Mr. W. H. Rankin, Knoxville High School; Knowledge of the Latin Language and Literature, Miss Ruth Townley, Central High School, Pittsburgh; Knowledge of History, Antiquities, etc., Prof. C. F. Ross, Allegheny College; Knowledge of Greek, Miss Florence K. Root, Pennsylvania College for Women; How to Improve Present Conditions, Miss N. Anna Petty, Allegheny Preparatory School.

In general it was felt that there was much room for improvement. Some practical suggestions were brought out in connection with the discussion which will undoubtedly bear fruit, for example, how to reach teachers who do not attend meetings such as these.

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